

I love to muse on by-gone hours,
Bright days with pleasure filled.
Sweet songs crooned o'er by blithesome birds,
And breath old spring flowers.

I love to think of whispered vows,
Fair skies and woodland bowers;
Sweet songs crooned o'er by blithesome birds,
And breath old spring flowers.

"Give me the light, although it be
The twilight of the past.
Blest ray the soul should see,
Than gloom be on its cast."

No more youth's vigor thrills my veins—
Age-bound, I can but dream,
And patient wait till God's bright morn
Shall on my vision beam.

"OUR STORY TELLER."

THE INLAID HARP.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE SECOND LIFE," ETC.

(CONTINUED.)

"This case is complicated; the books
tell of few so difficult of treatment as this
has been; but we will hope for the best."
She turned her head from him and hid
in the pillow. When he was gone, she
looked up with tears on her cheeks for
the first time since her trouble came.
"There is no hope," she said in her dumb
way, "and it is the children—the children!"

They were bending over her, Nelly
sobbing aloud, when, to the surprise of all,
George Choate came close and stood
among them. "May I promise that one
of your children shall be saved from care
and pain if it is in my strength to do it?
God knows I have the will—I am poor;
there is nothing to recommend me but
my love—I am sincere in that." He took
Agnes' hand as he spoke.

There was a silence for a moment; there
was no surprise on Mary's face, she had
seen all with her quick eyes, even with
the shadow of death in them; and instead
of anger, there was to my astonishment
a great content in them. She put out her
living hand, and laid it on theirs, and
then Agnes hid her face in her bosom.
John wrenched George's hand heartily.
"God bless you, old fellow! I guessed
as much."

"My poverty has kept me silent," stam-
mered Choate, eyeing the sobbing Nelly
meekly. "But it will be different some
day," with a quiet resolution in his thin
face which I knew would yield certain
fruit.

Agnes, silent as usual, said nothing un-
til she was alone with her mother and me;
then she whispered:
"I wish you knew, mother, what man-
ner of man George is."

Mary motioned for the slate, and wrote
rapidly. "I do know. Down, near to death
where I am, one sees clearly."

John called me out from his mother
that evening.
"I feel as if I should go mad, palter-
ing with that fellow, Wotton," he began,
abruptly, in a dry, hoarse voice. "It's my
mother's life; it's as if he was playing at
that and lose with her soul, in his igno-
rance. I am confident if we could con-
sult (naming an eminent surgeon) there
would be chance of a cure."

"Well, John?" I spoke feebly, for I
well knew where the trouble lay.

"How can I? I've turned the matter
over in my mind for months, but I see no
hope. His charges are high, and made
in advance. My half year's salary will
barely pay for the rent, and bills for fuel
and groceries; the girls pittance will not
clear us of other debts—it's a mere ques-
tion of facts. But mother's life is to be
the sacrifice."

I could offer no counsel beyond the
suggestion that something might be made
by the sale of the furniture and the harp.
"Not the harp," decidedly. "For the
rest, I'll try what can be done. It is of
such a queer old make," looking around
gloomily. "It would sell for old lumber,
great as its value is to us."

This was on Saturday. On Monday
John went down to the warehouse by
daylight, as usual. "I'll bring home my
half year's salary to-night," he said to me.
"Hark! the bills ready, grandmother;"
for they trusted the accounts to me
since their mother's illness.

As the clock struck noon, I heard his
voice in the hall, and went out to meet
him; his coming at that hour being so
unusual as to fill me with alarm.

"Are you ill, John?"

He was standing in the door, his back
to me, but there was in his whole stur-
dily little person a certain shrunken, dejected
look which I never had seen there. His
face, when he looked at me, was set and
pale.

"What is it, John?"
"Conant & Co. have failed. Choate and
I were dismissed this morning, our salaries
unpaid." I will not dwell on that time.
The dark night, I thought, had settled
down on us at last. The rent and other
bills which were due had to be paid the
next week; the poor invalid up in her

chamber must be met with cheerful coun-
tenances, though our bitterest anxiety
lay in the fact that it was in the power of
money now to save her from a living im-
prisonment in a dead body, and that
soon it would be too late—money which
we have not. John was out that day, and
the next, looking for work—in vain. There
was a commercial panic; one business
house after another closed, and the city
was filled with young men seeking em-
ployment.

The girls sat working afraid to look up
lest seeing the misery in each other's face
they would break down, and the work
would be hindered, which was now our
sole support. The third day John came
back early in the day, speaking abruptly
as he entered the dining-room, without
perceiving that Dr. Wotton had paused
there on his way out.

"I have ordered carts to be here in the
morning to carry the furniture to the
auction-rooms," he said. "Only mother's
room must be left untouched; and the
noise we will keep from her. At all haz-
ards she must know nothing."

Wotton's sharp black eyes glanced from
one to the other. "So, so! Are you under
the mill so badly as that, Jack? I'm sor-
ry, deuced sorry. Going to sell the things?"
looking about him immediately with an
appraiser's eye. "I'm afraid they won't
bring a large sum. Good carpets, but
worn; hinges off the secretary; lock bro-
ken off this cabinet. What d'ye think this
easy-chair'll bring, now?" lolling in it.

"Suppose you let it go at private sale, I
might make you an offer myself."

"It was my father's chair. It will not
be sold," said Agnes.

"Oh! This is a pretty little table now,
old style—terribly old style; but an odd
little bit of work. It wouldn't look badly
in my study; or if I ever am married?"
Eh, Miss Nelly?"

"I will not let it go—I have seen my
mother sewing there," said John, turning
away hastily.

The doctor half whistled. "Well, I'll
drop in at Stone's time of sale, and give
you a bid; that is, if you conclude to let
anything go, when it comes to the pinch!"

John looked about him drearily when
the man was gone. "What is there that
we can part from?" he said. "There is
nothing here which does not seem a part
of mother, and father, and our child-
hood."

I felt as if I must set them an example
of common sense and fortitude. "They
are but so much wood and leather to other
people," I said; "let us think of them as
the same. If we were in a large city
their very age and oddity would com-
mand a price. But here—! However,
my harp will seem of use even to the
trades-people of this practical town. I
am glad, its noise has been too great for
your mother to bear lately. She will not
miss it."

John turned very pale. "The harp shall
not go," he said. "It is the one thing left
of your youth. I shall not be sold."

"Hear reason, my son," I cried, my
words choking with the tears; but Agnes
and Nell both rose and came to me.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FIRST SESSION
OF THE
SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA

Thirty-Eighth Day's Proceedings.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Tuesday, February 15, 1871.

(Continued from our last Number.)

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, by permission,
moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby
the communication made yesterday by the
State Superintendent of Education was or-
dered to be printed.

Carried.

And it was referred to the Committee on
Public Education.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved that
House bill No. 135, an act to compensate
John Ray for superintending the printing
of the Revised Code and Code of Practice,
and of compiling a digest of the statutes of
the State of a general character, be consid-
ered at this time.

Carried.

And he further moved that the rules be
suspended, whereby the bill was compelled
to be considered in committee of the whole.

Carried.

The bill was considered as engrossed.

Under a suspension of the constitutional

rule the bill was placed upon its third read-
ing and final passage, its title adopted, and
it was ordered to be sent to the Senate for
concurrence.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, moved a
reconsideration of the vote by which the bill
was finally passed, and also moved to lay the
motion to reconsider upon the table.

Carried.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Worrall, of Jefferson, presented a pe-
tition for the relief of the Metropolitan Pol-
ice of city of New Orleans.

The petition was read and referred to the
special committee on Metropolitan Police.

Mr. Ullman, of Orleans, presented a pe-
tition for the relief of the Jewish, widows
and orphans domiciled in the city of New
Orleans, which was read and referred to the
Committee on Charitable and Public Institu-
tions.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, presented a
petition for the relief of Alphonse Barnett
and Theodore Bergeron, which was read and
referred to the Committee on Claims.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Claims, through its
chairman, submitted the following reports,
which were read, received, and accepted,
and House bill No. 23, reported by the com-
mittee, was referred to the committee of
the whole; and House bill No. 38, also
reported by the committee, was referred
back to it by a rising vote of 51 yeas to 11
nays:

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS,
New Orleans, February 15, 1871.
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives:

We, the committee, having carefully ex-
amined the claim of Andrew Fream & Co.,
as per House bill No. 23, being for the re-
lief of said Andrew Fream & Co., for work
done as contractors on Grand Levee, parish
of Pointe Coupee, State of Louisiana, are
unanimously of the belief that the parties
named herein are entitled to the relief they
ask for and that their claim be allowed; and,
also, we recommend the passage of the ac-
companying bill for their relief.

J. GARSTKAMP,
Chairman;

C. Q. BUTLER,
THOMAS ONG,
J. O'LEARY,
P. FONTELLEU,
H. BABY.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS,
New Orleans, February 15, 1871.
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives:

I am instructed by your standing Commit-
tee on Claims that they have carefully ex-
amined House bill No. 38, an act for the relief
of Thomas L. Maxwell, late Sheriff of the
parish of Orleans; that the amount claimed
by Mr. Maxwell is justly due him for ser-
vices in the respective courts in the parish
of Orleans, as provided in section 765, Re-
vised Statutes, and for fees in sundry suits
pending in the said courts, the whole as will
fully appear by the accompanying detailed
and approved bills; and your committee
would state that the Legislature of 1870
made no appropriation to pay the fees of
sheriffs, as allowed them by the aforegoing
section of the Revised Statutes; and your
committee would therefore respectfully re-
commend the passage of the bill.

JOHN GARSTKAMP,
Chairman.

The Committee on Claims submitted the
following further report, which was read and
laid upon the table, subject to call, upon
motion of Mr. Antoine, of Orleans:

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS,
New Orleans, February 15, 1871.
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—I am instructed by your
standing Committee on Claims to report that
they have carefully considered—

1. House bill No. 177, an act for the re-
lief of Schriber & Schroeder, and report
unfavorably on the same and recommend
that the bill do not pass.

2. House bill No. 24, a bill for the relief
of Charles Johnson, introduced by Mr.
Johnson, of Orleans, your committee would
respectfully report unfavorably on the same
for the following reasons, to-wit:

Mr. Johnson claims ten thousand dollars,
for damages sustained at the riot of 1866, at
the Mechanics' Institute, he being wounded by
a mob at that time. Your committee is
of the opinion that this is a claim for the
city of New Orleans to settle, as it was done
in her limits, and that the State is not re-
sponsible for damages done by mobs in the
city of New Orleans; and the committee is
also of the opinion that if Mr. Johnson will
ask for relief from the City Administrators,
that they have no doubt but that they will
grant him some relief, as Mr. Johnson has
greatly suffered from the injuries received
by the mob.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN GARSTKAMP,
Chairman.

The Committee on Ways and Means,
through its chairman, submitted the follow-
ing report which was read, received and ac-
cepted, and consideration of the bill was
made the special order of the day for Mon-
day next at one o'clock, P. M., upon motion
of Mr. Wands, of Tangipahoa:

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
New Orleans, February 17, 1871.
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Ways and Means beg
leave to report favorably on House bill No.
188, an act to limit the expenses of the Leg-
islature of the State of Louisiana, and re-
commend that it do pass.

J. B. WANDS, Chairman;
C. Q. BUTLER,
S. DABBY,
B. W. BAKER,
H. MAHONEY.

[Mr. Barrett, of Orleans, in the chair.]
The Committee on Internal Improvements,
through its chairman, submitted the follow-
ing report, which was read and received:

COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,
New Orleans, February 14, 1871.
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives:

Two bills have been referred to Committee
on Internal Improvements, having the same
object but entirely different in their require-
ments. They both incorporate companies to
remove the raft on upper Red river, and
both authorize the company to charge toll
upon all freight passing through the channel
cut through the raft, so far as said channel
may be completed.

The difference between the two bills, and
the only one of any moment, is, that one
asks a large subsidy from the State, viz: five
hundred thousand dollars to aid the com-
pany in making the improvement, and the
other bill asks nothing but the tolls to be
collected. The incorporators in both bills
are no doubt equally able to perform all the
duties enjoined upon them by law, but in
view of the proposed subsidy in one, and the
absence of any subsidy in the other, I am
instructed by the committee to report that
House bill No. 157, entitled an act to incor-
porate the Louisiana Red River Raft Com-
pany, to grant said company authority to
collect tolls, and to provide State aid to as-
ist in removing the raft from the upper Red
river, be returned to the House, with a uni-
form recommendation that it do not pass.

And also, that House bill No. 148, entitled
an act chartering the Red River Raft Com-
pany, and providing for the removal of the
raft in Red river, and fixing the rate of tolls
on freight passing through such raft, and
providing the means of collecting the same
be returned to the House, with an unani-
mous recommendation that it do pass.

D. W. C. BROWN,
Chairman.

Upon motion of Mr. H. Lott, of Rapides,
House bills Nos. 148 and 157, reported by
the committee, were laid upon the table
subject to call, and House bill No. 148 was
ordered to be printed.

The same committee substituted the fol-
lowing report, which was read, received and
accepted, and the substitute for House bill
No. 71, reported by the committee, was
made the special order of the day for Satur-
day next, at one o'clock P. M., and it was
ordered to be printed upon motion of Mr.
Carr of De Soto:

COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,
New Orleans, February 12, 1871.
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Internal Improve-
ments instructed to report back House
bill No. 71, entitled an act to provide for a
geological and mineralogical survey of the
State of Louisiana, with a substitute
therefor, and unanimously recommend
the passage of the substitute.

Also, House bill No. 172, entitled an
act to incorporate the Bayou des Glaize
and Bayou Rouge Slack Water Navigation
Company, with an unanimous recommenda-
tion that said bill do pass.

D. W. C. BROWN, Chairman.

Mr. H. Lott, of Rapides, moved that
the report of the geological survey be
printed.

Carried.

The Committee on Internal Improve-
ments submitted the following additional
report, which was read, received and ac-
cepted, and recommendation of the com-
mittee agreed to:

COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,
New Orleans, February 10, 1871.
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives:

I am instructed by the Committee on
Internal Improvements to report back to
the House, House bill No. 164, entitled an
act for the improvement of the navigation
of the rivers Teche, Teche and Bayou Fala,
with the following amendment: To sec-
tion three, at the end of the tenth line,
the words "to the Governor for his ap-
proval and," and after the word "certi-
ficate," in the twentieth line of section three
the addition of the words "with the ap-
proval of the Governor," and in the list
of incorporators insert "Charles L.
Dustch" instead of "Michel Hahn," and
add John H. Hutchinson to the list; and
so amended, your committee unanimously
recommend its passage.

Also, to report back to the House,
House bill No. 165, entitled an act for the
improvement of Bayou Lacombe,
with an amendment, adding at the end of
the ninth line of section three, the words
"approved by the Governor," and as thus
amended, the committee unanimously re-

commend its passage.

D. W. C. BROWN, Chairman.

The amendments recommended by the
committee to House bills Nos. 164 and
165 were adopted.

House bill No. 165, reported by the
committee, was ordered to be engrossed
and calendared for a third reading.

House bill No. 164 was referred to the
committee of the whole.

Mr. Hempstead, of Iberville, moved
that the order of the day be postponed
for one hour.

Carried.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Davidson,
of Livingston, offered the following res-
olution, which was read and adopted
under a suspension of the rules:

Resolved, That the Committee on Char-
itable and Public Institutions of the State
of Louisiana, having examined said works
and institutions, are entitled to their mil-
lage, and the Committee on Contingent
Expenses of the House are instructed to
pay the same.

The Committee on Internal Improve-
ments submitted the following further re-
port, which was read, received and ac-
cepted, and the bill reported was referred
to the committee of the whole, made the
special order of the day for Tuesday
next, at one o'clock, and its printing
ordered:

COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,
New Orleans, February 14, 1871.
To the Honorable G. W. Carter, Speaker of the
House of Representatives:

Sir—House bill No. 22, entitled "an
act to amend and re-enact section No.
1385 of an act to provide for the removal
of obstructions in Bayou Bartholomew,
and to improve the navigation of the same
and making an appropriation thereof,
approved March 5, 1870," having been
referred to the Committee on Internal
Improvements, I am instructed to report
that the committee have thoroughly in-
vestigated the whole subject, and find
that the original law passed, making the
appropriation, could not be consummated,
for the reason that there was no money
to the credit of the fund in the treasury,
from which the appropriation was to be
drawn; that under the direction of the
Board of Public Works the contract was
made, and about one-half the work com-
pleted, viz, the two first divisions, and
the contractors have not been paid; that
it is all important to interest of the State
that the whole work should be done as
soon as possible according to the original
estimate made by the engineer of the
Board of Public Works, a copy of which
is herewith annexed; and it is only just
that the contractors should be paid ac-
cording to contract, and as authorized by
the certificate of the State Engineer, a
copy of which is also annexed to this re-
port; wherefore your committee are un-
animously in favor of the bill and recom-
mend its passage.

D. W. C. BROWN, Chairman.

[Copy.]

Estimate of necessary work to be done
in cleaning out Bayou Bartholomew for
the purpose of safe and valuable steam-
boat navigation. Survey commenced
May 8, completed May 19.

First division—from the junction
with the Ouachita river to the
Spyker ginhouse, as one plat of
work, accompanying, twenty-
five miles, 2000 trees, ten to
thirty inches in diameter, to be
cut down and removed from
channel, stumps to be grubbed
up and removed or level with
surface of ground, \$4 each..... \$10,400

283 logs (say one-half) imbedded
in the sand and mud, requiring
the use of powerful appliances
be removed, \$15 each..... \$4,245

Banks of bayou to be cleared of
willow trees, bushes and stumps
cut level or grubbed; aggregate
distance, twenty-seven miles
and one-quarter, in width fifty
feet on both sides of bayou;
\$450 per mile..... \$12,270

Additional clearing on points,
forty-five acres at fifty dollars
per acre..... 22,000

Total for first division..... \$32,715

Second Division—From the end
of the first division to a point
one-half mile above the Koun's
Cut-off, twenty-one hundred
trees, ten to thirty inches in
diameter (4,000), at \$4 each... \$8,400

Eight hundred and seventy trees,
from six to ten inches at \$3
each..... 2,610

One hundred and sixty logs at \$15

each..... 2,400

For making cut-offs..... 3,500

Removing wrecks of steamboats... 1,500

Clearing timber from banks twenty
one miles..... 1,200

Ninety-five clusters of logs form-
ing rafts of five to twenty logs
each..... 6,500

Total for second division..... \$26,110

Third Division—From the end of
Second to a point opposite the
the dwelling house of Captain
Knox, marked 76½ miles on the
plat, 240 logs, as in First
Division, \$15 each..... \$3,600

2500 trees ten to thirty inches in
diameter, \$4 each..... 10,000

740 trees six to ten inches in
diameter, \$3 each..... 2,200

Clearing banks, 38 miles at \$50
per mile..... 1,900

Clearing off point, aggregate 65
acres, per acre \$50..... 3,250

117 drifts of timber..... 5,616

Two bars to be dredged..... 2,800

Total for Third Division..... \$26,000

Fourth Division—from the end
of Third to the State Line, 370
logs at \$15 each..... \$5,550

169 trees, six to ten inches in di-
ameter, at \$3 each..... 2,902

3340 trees, six to ten inches in di-
ameter, at \$4 each..... 13,400

Drifts of logs, 209..... 2,598

Clearing banks, forty-three miles... 2,150

Additional for points, ninety
acres, at \$50 per acre..... 4,500

Total..... \$1,010

For excavating six turning places,
two in each of the three last di-
visions, at \$750 each..... 3,800

Total for whole work com-
pleted..... \$122,695

W. C. MELVIN,
Engineer Board of Public Works, State
of Louisiana.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Engineer's Office, Fifth District.
General Martin Flood, President Board
of Public Works, New Orleans, Louisi-
ana.

Sir—I hereby accept the work on the
first and second divisions of the improve-
ments of Bayou Bartholomew, done in
accordance with the contract with Liv-
ingston and Guthrie, and the original es-
timates made by Engineer W. C. Melvin
before the work was left.

J. A. WASHINGTON,
Engineer Fifth District.

I certify the above to be a true copy of
the original certificate of the engineer,
now in the office of the Board of Public
Works.

ROBERT K. SMITH,
Secretary of Committee on Internal Im-
provements.

The Committee on Internal Improve-
ments submitted the following report,
which was received and accepted, and
further consideration of House bill No.
105, reported by the committee, was in-
definitely postponed upon motion of Mr.
Tureaud, of St. James:

COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,
New Orleans, February 14, 1871.
To the Hon. George W. Carter, Speaker of the
House of Representatives:

Sir—I am instructed by the Committee
on Internal Improvements to report back
to the House bill No. 105, entitled an act
to provide for dredging out the channel
through the Calcasieu river and its bars,
with a unanimous recommendation that it
do not pass.

D. W. C. BROWN,
Chairman.

The Committee on Public Lands and
Levees, through its chairman, submitted
the following report, which was received
and accepted and the amendments recom-
mended by the committee to House bill
No. 60 were adopted, and the bill, as
amended, was laid upon the table subject
to call:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND LEVEES,
New Orleans, February 15, 1871.
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives:

THE LOUISIANIAN.

Wm. G. BROWN, -Editor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1871.

The LOUISIANIAN is published every Thursday and Sunday at 114, Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR.....\$5.00
SIX MONTHS.....2.50
THREE MONTHS.....1.25
SINGLE COPY.....10

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Per square of eight lines, or its equivalent in space, first insertion \$1.50, and each subsequent insertion 75 cents.

For PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch.

NOTICE.

All communications must be addressed "Editor of the Louisianaian," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

The failure of the coroner's jury to arrive at any conclusion as to the manner of the late F. W. Perkins coming to his death, has caused another and a stricter examination of the wounded parts of deceased's body, with a view of determining if possible whether it was by suicide or homicide that he fell. We understand that Mr. P. was heavily insured.

The St. James *Sentinel* is jubilant over the prospect of having a railroad from Donaldsonville to New Orleans before many weeks have passed, and well it might. In this age of haste, hurry and promptness, there is nothing that tends more to the promotion of commerce, of agriculture, of education, of progress, than rapid locomotion. Just illustrate the position by pondering a while over the wondrous strides of these departments since the discovery and establishment of railroads and the electric telegraph.

The lady managers of the "Hathaway Home for the Poor and Friendless" met at Straight University on Tuesday, and elected Mrs. John Lynch, President; Mrs. Seymour Straight, Treasurer, and Mrs. J. Sella Martin, Secretary. These are capital appointments, and show the wisdom of the managers. The association thus organized will very soon we are informed, enter on the active discharge of their duties.

The *Rapides Gazette* of March 11, commends the Legislature for the act creating the parish of Vernon. It says:

"It is but an act of simple justice to the people of the Western portion of our parish, who had to ride from sixty to one hundred miles to the Court House in Alexandria, when called upon as jurors or witnesses, and we congratulate our friends out west in having a parish of their own, and we hope that they will not forget us in Alexandria, for we wish to see them once in a while."

"We learn that another act passed the Legislature changing the system from Police Jurors to that of County or Parish Commissioners, the number of five to be elected on the first Monday of May Bi-annually. We hope the system will be better than the old one as Parish Jurors all over the State have generally assumed too much power, and have almost bankrupted nearly all the parishes. It is well enough to try a new plan, and see if it will not work better. The system of having County Commissioners for a long time in nearly all of the States has found to have worked well, and we do not see why it should not do so here, at any rate we can try."

Among the United States Senators who were appointed on Committees on the 9th March, we observe the following from Louisiana. On the levees of the Mississippi River, Kellogg, Chairman. On Appropriations, West.

The Legislature, in its beneficence, appropriated five thousand dollars in aid of the "Hathaway Home." As the Trustees and Managers of this Institution have been appointed, we have no doubt that they will soon furnish the required satisfaction to the Governor, who is warranted, under such circumstances, to authorize the payment of the money to the Home.

Notwithstanding the expenditure of over half a million of dollars, in the payment of the contingent expenses of the Legislature during the session just closed, we cannot avoid recommending to the next, tidy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, the propriety of doing something to the matings on the steps leading to the various Committee Rooms up stairs. The present torn and ragged coco matting on the steps, is not only unsightly, but dangerous to persons hurrying up or down stairs. Yesterday morning we saw a gentleman's boot tangle in the shreds,

and very high precipitate him down the whole flight. Now, don't wait, Mr. George, like the Romans, till some valuable personage gets hurt, but tear off the old matting, whatever else you may not do.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives has, we observe, appointed Honorable Stevens, Faulkner and W. B. Barrett, on the Committee to select a site and to purchase suitable grounds and materials for the erection of a State House.

Ex-Congressman Bowen is singularly unfortunate. He is again indicted for bigamy, in having declared to "forsake all others and cleave only unto" S. P. King, while Mrs. Bowen was living in Augusta, Ga., and he knew it. Oh, Bowen! Bowen!!

The Germans have released no less than 90,000 French prisoners of war, and it is found expedient to get this number of mouths out of Germany, so a transport fleet is going to the Elbe to convey them home to France.

TEXAS SCHOOL LAW.

The Texas Legislature have passed a School Law; but in providing for the establishment of Common Schools, it has been left to the Board of School Directors to make any separation of the students they may deem advisable.

At the present juncture when the vast majority of the old Southern element stand, not only unsympathizingly by and witness the struggles being made to educate the youth of the section, but engage in actual, undisguised hostility to one of the fundamental doctrines of a just system of Public Schools; when we find this element clamoring and striving for the recovery of their former mastery over these States, we cannot but regard this action of the Texas Legislature as indiscreet in the extreme, and calculated to frustrate the best intentions of the Law. It is well said by the *Galveston Republican*:

"It is useless to attempt to do the fact that the permission given the Board of Directors to make any separation of the students of their districts into different schools or departments as in their judgment may be deemed best, points to the establishment of separate schools for colored children, and we deem it our duty to record our protest against it."

"Let us point out how such an arrangement may be oppressive and inconvenient to a colored man. If the colored people lived all in one part of a town or school district, it would be very well, but they are not so situated and it is not likely they ever will be. Now a colored man may live opposite a white school, to which it would be most convenient to send his children, yet if a separate school is established for colored children, two or three miles away, he must send his children to it, at the dictation of the School Directors, no matter how inconvenient it may be to him."

"This will be a fruitful source of law suits, every colored man will not submit to it, and unless the law gives the right to Directors in plain terms, to make a separation of the students on complexional grounds, the Directors will not have a leg to stand on; and if they do not make such a distinction, the act will be unconstitutional. Our legislators may take whichever horn of the dilemma they may choose, but they must take one or the other. We shall refer to this subject again."

"THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN."

Under this caption there was an article in yesterday's *Republican*, desiring to know what House Committee were holding over. This unfortunate writer, who somewhat does not remember what passed during the last days of the session, declares that "every one knows that on the last night of the session not a single committee was so authorized." Now if "every one" knows anything at all they know that several committees were authorized to sit. The Committee on Enrollment, twenty days. The Committee on Elections and Qualifications, thirty days. The Committee on Charitable Institutions, sixty days. And an Omnibus Committee, we believe *ad libitum*.

How does this magnanimous, self constituted, guardian of the interests of the "treasury" propose to stop this "robbery"? O, says he, by "summary process." Pro-di-gi-ous, exclaimed Dominie Sampson, and so do we exclaim. Have you come to this too "Tempus"? *Et tu brude?*

It is unfortunate that the journal has not yet been published; but we are informed the delay was unavoidable, and we are assured that the cause of it, will endure the test of the scrutiny threatened at the next session. Is "Tempus" a member of the House, that he can so confidently affirm there will be enquiry.

PLANTING AND SUPPLYING.

The infant commission house of Messrs. Pinchback and Antoine, which these gentlemen, with an enterprise at once as commendable as hazardous, started in this city a year and a half ago, promises to become a complete success, in so far as the demonstration of the fact of our ability "to run the machine" is concerned. All the vaticinations of speedy failure and bankruptcy, of breach of trust, of inability to conduct a cotton commission business, have been triumphantly proved to be false, and to-day, these enterprising young merchants deservedly occupy a recognized position among the houses on Carondelet street. Their business at first confined to a few barrels of pecans, and peanuts, with occasionally a few bales of cotton, this year, finds ample employment for the staff, and exhibits signs of prosperity in the future which nothing but their own lack of devotion to business, and push could possibly defeat.

But there is another side to this picture. They have been surrounded by peculiar embarrassments. Many of the small farmers, who they undertook to aid, have not responded to the obligations of their part of the contract. For the most part unaccustomed to self-reliance, self-denial, and independence of thought and action, they have fallen victims to the cupidity and chicanery of the country merchant, and in addition to supplies from the city have received supplies, which might have been dispensed with, and that at exorbitant prices, and the result is that when their crops are reaped they are pounced on, on the spot, diverted from its proper destination, involving trouble and expense which consume the greater portion, if not the whole of the "net proceeds," and the unfortunate planter wakes up as from a dream to find himself involved in debt and difficulty, and with only the gloomy prospect of going over the same hopeless task, from which he proposed to release himself.

This is no fancy picture. We part from life, and we can illustrate our drawing by life.

This condition of things cannot last. The city papers have all treated this subject recently, and have all united in recommending greater fidelity to obligations on the part of cultivators, or be prepared for the withdrawal of the support which merchants have hitherto been granting. We perfectly coincide with the view that the present system is a vicious one; but under the enfeebled and helpless condition of the majority of the present planters, we have been unable to ascertain how they could have cultivated crops without money or supplies, which is the same then. The fault lay in the abuse of credit, and the improvidence of cultivators. And until they are brought either by prudent husbanding of resources, or are taught by the withdrawal of support, we do not well see how the future will be any better than the past. And to one of these they are fast tending, and must soon come.

Of course there are many honorable exceptions, and they serve to prove the tenableness of our position.

Poor Brigham Young. He who, says the New York *Tribune*, laughed at Buchanan's troops, and defied Congress all interference "is now bound to yield to the influence of the pen. A Hoe press, it is declared has done what no army, with Congress to back it, could achieve. So true it is that "the pen is mightier than the sword." The dissemination of right views, the denunciation of polygamy all tell, and the *Diogenes* (as the paper is called) pitches in on every hand. "It is startlingly bold, and no one and nothing is spared. Brigham is handled with freedom and felicity, and the institutions played with and exposed. The result is thus summed up.

Congress need not trouble about polygamy. Protect the people in the freedom of the ballot-box, make every device by which the voter's ballot is known a penal offense, and polygamy will soon disappear. There is not one girl in a hundred to-day who will accept a polygamous husband. The institution is exploded by the weight of its self-created misery. When Joseph Smith first taught the doctrine of polygamy to the Mormons there was a great deal of the affinity feeling creeping into the Church. A change of marital relations was no uncommon thing in those days, and it was for a time difficult for some men to know whether their wives were their own or belonged to some one else. It is not long since one of the apostles discovered that the partner of his first joys had been the wife of another man for 20 years! But there is little love in Brigham's polygamy. It is duty that he teaches. The sentiment of affection in matrimony is folly to him. In his language, "the woman have all got to be married and the men have got to marry them." A young man was jilted by a young lady. He complained to Brigham, but he saw no reason for dissatisfaction. "She has a sister—probably you could get her for a wife." There

was nothing that Brigham could see to prevent on sister doing as well as another.

The removal of Senator Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, just at the period when the annexation scheme, to which he is known to be bitterly opposed, and the negotiations are going on with Great Britain for the settlement of the Alabama claims, is intensely significant and shows that the President's administration, will brook no opposition in the accomplishment of their plans from any quarter. Sympathizing friends are pouring consolation in the ears of the Senator, but we doubt not, he possesses enough philosophy, to enable him to bear up under this Executive slight.

The principle of the thing is right enough. If a minister disagrees with the Cabinet, rather than interfere with the usefulness and success of the Ministry, he either resigns, or is superseded. The democratic efforts to get up a howl over this removal will evidently fail.

Now that there is a good and reasonable prospect of establishing a regular Religious organization, and church services at Straight University, we recommend to the stated worshippers, and the committee entrusted with the management of such affairs, the formation of a good choir. We do not mean a set of ladies and gentlemen to perform the psalmody for the congregation, while they idly and vacantly sit or sit during the performance. But we mean a choir to guide and to lead the singing. We mean a number of well disposed persons who will learn suitable tunes, and guide us while we learn from them. We strenuously advocate the apostolic dictum: "Let all things be done decently and in order."

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

This University received its charter June 25, 1868, "with the power to confer all such degrees and honors as are conferred by universities in the United States of America."

It is modeled after the best colleges of our country, and immunities are free to all.

Its first catalogue shows that nearly nine hundred students had been in attendance, and present indications are that the next one will show an equal number.

All necessary expenses are moderate, and deserving, indigent students can have pecuniary aid.

The University is situated in a pleasant and healthful part of the city, and in all its appointments, affords facilities for obtaining a thorough education not excelled in the South.

It embraces the following departments:

I. Academic, in which students are prepared for college, or secure a good English education.

II. Collegiate.

III. Normal, arranged with special reference to the education of teachers, and is aided by the "Peabody Fund."

IV. Medical, "Charity Hospital" is accessible to this department.

V. Law.

VI. Theological, which is open to all denominations.

Further information may be obtained upon application to any of the following members of the Faculty.

REV. J. W. HEALY, LL.D., President, and Instructor in Sacred Theology.

REV. C. H. THOMPSON, DD., Professor of Pastoral Theology, and University Preacher.

HON. RUFUS WAPLES, LL.D., Professor of International Law, and Dean of the Faculty.

C. B. WHITE, MD., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Dean of the Faculty.

J. F. FULLER, AM., Professor of Mathematics, and Principal of Academical Department.

P. M. WILLIAMS, AM., Professor of English Literature, and Principal of the Normal Department.

THE USES OF FREEDOM.

The most thoughtful statesmen in America said a few years since: "Freedom is no longer an issue in our Republic; no first-rate man will now spend his life on that." The liberty to think, to feel to work, to govern ourselves in all the outward ways of life, to make church, and State, and society itself anew, is not an open question on our soil.

The American people, first of all people, founded their nationality upon faith in man, and the current of our lives all follow in one way.

The central fact of freedom is graven in the great law of the land, and what now remains to do is to put that freedom to wise and noble use. The old horizon has disappeared, and we stand in an

open universe, with the grandest opportunities ever yet given to man. But evil is unchained as well as good. American prosperity has much that is fictitious, inflated and unsound. A greediness for money, and for the things that money can buy; a laxity of morals on every side; the foundation of the family relation dug away by cheap divorces and free love; public amusements merging into sensational indecency; Fisk standing as the figure head of the Stock Exchange; the Government beset by plunderers on the inside, and by the wholesale menace of repudiation on the outside. These things touch us that, after all, greatness in a State, like greatness in a man, does not belong to outward wealth and power, but it is an affair of character, and deals with the upper side of our nature. Nothing at last, is permanent and valid but manhood, nothing sacred but integrity, and the shores of history are streams with the wrecks of nations who waned in virtue as they grew in power, until corruption sealed them on their own. —*Daily State Journal*.

The nigger cadet Smith, at West Point is making more fuss and engaging more attention than an individual of his color is entitled to.

The Radical managers of the Military Academy seem determined that the darky shall be treated in all respects as a white cadet and a gentleman, and that he shall stay at West Point though the expulsion of the whole class of gentlemen's sons be the condition of his remaining—the white cadets being utterly unwilling to associate with the darky.

The New York *Tribune* is lashing the Radical Congressmen up to the point of dismissing all the cadets won't embrace and affiliate with the nigger boy, in whose carcass is represented the grand sum-total of the *Tribune's* gospel, and its notions of the price of a mighty and ruinous war. —*Weatherford Times*.

Yes, Mr. Times, the Radical managers have come to just that conclusion and the sooner the untutored democracy accept the situation, the better for all parties concerned. If the *Tribune* thinks the "nigger carcass" represents the price of a ruinous war, they have adopted a south side view of the matter. The South went to war to secure to themselves the value of the negro carcasses then in their clutches, and got whipped for their pains; and lo! cadet Smith is the consequence. —*Galveston Republican*.

When firearms began to be used in European warfare, a bitter cry of invective arose from the soldiers of the old sword and lance, school, who lamented that the day of chivalry was past.

"Would to God," said Monticue, speaking of the arquebus, "that this wretched engine had never been invented. Then would not so many brave men have fallen, and that oftentimes by the hands of vile cowards who had not dared to look in the face the men whom they strike down from a distance with their miserable bullets. But these are devices of the devil for our mutual destruction." In a similar spirit the Chevalier Bayard is said to have invariably refused quarter to arquebustiers.

These expressions of reprobation were elicited not by the destructiveness, but by the cowardice, as they thought it, of the new weapons. What would they then have thought of the modern contrivances for annihilating whole regiments by touching, a conducting-wire, or turning a crank?

Of late years, Science, which has worked such wonders in the arts of peace, has been summoned as she has never been before, to invent new miracles of destructiveness. Mechanics calls to her sister Chemistry; and that terrible Ariel, Electricity, whom our most potent magic can but half control, lends a ready hand. Not merely have weapons of more tremendous power, or more distant range than was dreamed of a few years ago, been invented; but even that mighty agent, gunpowder, seems feeble to modern requirements, and compounds more terribly potent are eagerly sought. The wars of the future, says a recent writer, will be wars of fulminates. From that innocent gas, nitrogen, apparently the most neutral and harmless of known substances, which forms the chief part of every breath we draw, chemistry obtains a series of compounds commencing with gunpowder, passing through gun-cotton, picrate of potash, and others, until in nitro-glycerine, dynamite, and the fulminates, it succeeds in retaining in unstable equilibrium, forces so terrible that their very intensity has hitherto prevented their use. To control these forces so that they can be employed in warfare, is now the problem on which science is engaged, and its solution is only a question of time.

But science has other secrets even more terrible. There are compounds which burn with inextinguishable flame, and send forth vapors which destroy all who breathe them. It is more than probable that others (analogous to khalodyl) will be found capable of turning the very air itself into deadly poison, and smiting an army of the population of a city with death in a few minutes. And if such be found, will any remains of Bayard's feel-

ing prevent their use? If, at the time we are writing these lines, the beleaguered Parisians could turn the atmosphere above the investing armies into poisonous flame and blast them from the earth can we doubt that they would do it?

Whither does all this tend? Will warfare cease so soon as a battle or a siege involves the mutual extermination of the combatants? One would fain hope so; but neither history nor the study of human passions permits us to be sanguine.

COMMERCIAL.

New Orleans, Wednesday, March 15—11 3/4 a.m. Cotton—The market opened with a fair inquiry and light offerings of good cottons, and notwithstanding the stringency of factors about 2000 bales have been sold at full prices. Operations are checked by the market having advanced above the limits of several pending orders. Including 400 bales sold after business hours, yesterday's operations embraced 12,400 bales. The market closing as follows:

	Average	Exchange
	Lists.	figures.
Inferior.....	7 1/2 @ 8	—
Low Ordinary.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4	—
Ordinary.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/4	10 1/4
Good Ordinary.....	11 1/2 @ 12	11 1/2
Low Middling.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2	12 1/2
Middling.....	14 1/2 @ 15	14 1/2
Strict Middling.....	14 1/2 @ 15 1/4	14 1/2
Good Middling.....	15 1/2	15 1/2

New Orleans, Wednesday, March 15—12 m. The general market is without material change. We notice a fair inquiry for our leading staple, and although the movement has been checked by the pretensions of factors, yet the sales thus far reach 2000 bales. A good style of good ordinary sold at 12 1/2, showing an improvement, and another list of strict good ordinary to low middling at the same, which is not up to yesterday's figures for a similar style. The general advance has been on the side of the factors, but nothing has transpired yet to establish an advance. —*N. O. Times*.

VARIETIES.

A Persian philosopher being asked by what method he had acquired so much knowledge, replied, "By not being prevented by shame from asking questions when I was ignorant."

Some of the Illinois farmers are marrying the dumb females of the asylum, and declare that they make dumb good wives.

A young M. D., having asked permission of a girl to kiss her, she replied: "No, thank you—I never like a doctor's bill stuck in my face."

"Madam," said an ill-tempered physician to a lady patient, "if women were admitted to paradise their tongues would make it a purgatory." "And if some doctors were allowed to practise there," retorted the lady, "they would make a desert."

A gentleman playing cards at Baden-Baden was much annoyed by an inquisitive stranger, who stood beside him and peered into his hand. At last he took a pinch of snuff and administered it to his tormentor immediately saying: "I beg your pardon, but you were so near me, sir, that I mistook your nose for my own."

A colored man has been found in Senegal who has reached the age of 120 years. He was originally a native of Africa; he lived in Java, Madeira, Sicily, Malta, the Bermudas, and Havana, and is still in full possession of his senses. It takes seventeen seconds to send a written message through a pneumatic tube, from London to a point four hundred miles distant. This beats steam, and is not far behind electricity. Bags of heavy mail matter are sent three miles in two seconds.

The New Orleans papers have a great deal to say about the slowness of the horse cars on the different routes in that city. One of them breaks out as follows: "About a year ago, the St. Charles street Railroad Company lost a mail by decrepitude and old age. Since that time all their cars have been going to the funeral."

North Carolina is the fourteenth State in the Union in point of population. She is one of the sixteen that have over one million inhabitants.

Why are the clouds like coachmen? Because they hold the reins.

The oaks on Carrollton Avenue are rapidly putting on their summer arrangements.

"Never mind the obituary, Judge," said a Moulton culprit when the court became pathetic in pronouncing the sentence. "Let's fix the time for the funeral."

When riding a donkey what kind of fruit do you represent? A pear.

Before a man enters the state of matrimony he should ring the bells.

Here is a quaint anecdote from the biography of Dr. Marshall Hall: Dr. Wilkins had lost Dr. Hall the well-known book, "Body and Soul," and, as it was not returned in due time, he sent this note: "Dear Doctor, to send back my body and soul; I cannot exist longer without them." The servant who received the note read it (as servants sometimes will), and, hurriedly, rushed into the kitchen, crying, "Cook, I can't live any longer with the Doctor!" "Why, what's the matter?" "Master has enough," replied the man; "our master has got Dr. Wilkins's body and soul, and I don't dare to stay where there are such goings-on!"

Stars are clearly the best astronomers, because they have studied the heavens since the creation.

It is objected to a morning paper that it is two-cents-a-leaf.

WINGFIELD & COOPER.

PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING. GRANTLING, FRESHCOING, GRANDING. SIGN PAINTING, WALL PAPERING. Office No. 84 Dryades Street, Near Union Street.

S. MYERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, 81 Carondelet St., near Poydras, New Orleans, Louisiana.

once with this tion of said bo directed to deta tion what rate assessed value movable propo sufficient for the interest and bo his duty to noti ors of the rate and fixed for the said tax, as asse by levied upon movable propo in the State, and the several tax, and the col be enforced as hereafter provi taxes."

JAMES S.

The amendm the committe were adopted, a was referred to the The Committee through its ch following report and accepted, a report by the to be engrossed third reading:

COMMITTEE ON New Orleans To the Honorable House of Representatives Your Committee having had an entitled an Slaveport and fully return the s recommend its r

The Committee Levees submitted which were recei COMMITTEE ON New Orleans To the Honorable House of Representatives

was referred Hou had the same ur beg leave to repor and recommend following reasons 1. That eight n been expended to at the present mon to inundation. 2. That in con

ciency and bad board, whereby to have been appl of the State, ha private pockets, overgrown fortune benefit to the gen necessary, that a public interests, favorably upon t board.

JAMES HARRIS H. M. P. JO P. FO J. O. HENL

COMMITTEE ON Pub New Orleans To the Honorable House of Representatives Your committee

House bill No. 19 for the same, a passage. JAMES S. MAT House bill No

committee, was co Under suspensio rule it was plac ing and final pass and it was orde Senate for concu Substitute for reported by the co second time and ref

the whole. The Committee chairman, sub report, which was to the Honorable House of Represent The Committee was referred Hou an act to amend an incorporating the S Company," appro

aying carefully was unanimously in favorably with ame proviso to the first company in order benefit of the act, t within six month same within two y lie committee un

the passage of the The same com ne to report favor with a unanimous the bill pass

F.

...with this act, and the final redem-
tion of said bonds, the Auditor is hereby
directed to determine by accurate calcula-
tion what rate of taxation on the total
assessed value of all movable and im-
movable property in this State will be
sufficient for the purpose of paying said
interest and bonds, and it shall also be
his duty to notify the several tax collect-
ors of the rate of taxation as ascertained
and fixed for the purpose aforesaid, and
levied upon all the movable and im-
movable property that may be assessed
in the State, and it shall be the duty of
the several tax collectors to collect said
tax, and the collection of the same shall
be enforced as the law provides, or may
hereafter provide, for the collection of
taxes.

JAMES S. MATTHEWS.

Chairman.
The amendments recommended by
the committee to House bill No. 131
were adopted, and the bill as amended
was referred to the committee of whole
The Committee on Banks and Banking
through its chairman, submitted the
following report which was read, received
and accepted, and House bill No. 123,
reported by the committee, was ordered
to be engrossed and calendared for a
third reading:

COMMITTEE ON BANKS AND BANKING,
New Orleans, February 15, 1871.
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives:
Your Committee on Banks and Bank-
ing having had under consideration the
bill entitled an act to incorporate the
Overport and Exchange Bank, respect-
fully return the same to the House, and
recommend its passage.

W. H. WATERS.

Chairman.
The Committee on Public Lands and
Leaves submitted the following reports,
which were received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND LEAVES,
New Orleans, February 9, 1871.
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee to whom
was referred House bill No. 133, have
had the same under consideration and
beg leave to report favorably on the same
and recommend its passage, for the
following reasons:

1. That eight millions of dollars have
been expended to secure our levees, and
at the present moment the State is exposed
to inundation. The flood of 1870 would
destroy the alluvial district of the State.
2. That in consequence of the insuffi-
ciency and bad management of this
board, whereby the moneys which ought
to have been applied for the protection
of the State, have been diverted into
private pockets, and have resulted in
overgrown fortunes to individuals without
benefit to the general interests, makes it
necessary, that as conservators of the
public interests, we should report
favorably upon the bill abolishing the
board.

JAMES S. MATTHEWS,
HARRY H. STEVENS,
H. MAHONEY,
P. JONES YORKE,
P. FONTELEU,
J. C. MEADOWS,
HENDERSON WILLIAMS.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND LEAVES,
New Orleans, February 15, 1871.
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives:

Your committee having considered
House bill No. 192, report a substitute
for the same, and recommend its
passage.

JAMES S. MATTHEWS, Chairman.
House bill No. 133, reported by the
committee, was considered as engrossed.
Under suspension of the constitutional
rule it was placed upon its third read-
ing and final passage, its title adopted,
and it was ordered to be sent to the
Senate for concurrence.

Substitute for House bill No. 192,
reported by the committee, was read a
second time and referred to the committee
of the whole.

The Committee on Railroads, through
its chairman, submitted the following
report, which was received and accepted:
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives:

The Committee on Railroads, to whom
was referred House bill No. 99, entitled
an act to amend an act entitled "An act
incorporating the Southeastern Railroad
Company," approved March 15, 1855,
having carefully considered the same,
and unanimously instructed me to report
favorably with amendment—by adding a
proviso to the first section, requiring the
company in order to avail itself of the
benefit of the act, to commence the work
within six months and complete the
same within two years. Thus amended
the committee unanimously recommend
the passage of the bill.

The same committee has instructed
me to report favorably on House bill No.
32, entitled an act to limit the liability of
railroad corporations, their officers and
employees on account of loss of life or
limb to the person in certain cases,
with a unanimous recommendation that
the bill pass.

F. OTTO, Chairman.

Mr. Hempstead, of Iberville, moved
that the rule be suspended, whereby
House bill No. 99, reported by the com-
mittee, is compelled to be considered in
committee of the whole.

Carried.
Upon motion of Mr. Otto, of Orleans,
the amendments recommended by the
committee were adopted, and the bill
was considered as engrossed.

The constitutional rule being suspend-
ed, the bill was placed upon its third
reading.

Upon its final passage the yeas and
nays were demanded by Messrs.
Turand, of St James, and Kenner of Jeff-
erson, with the following result:

Yeas: Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrett,
Barrow, Belot, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen,
Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Buchanan,
Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Chachere,
Cochran, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davis,
Demas, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd,
Fontelien, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp,
W. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams,
Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kin-
sella, La Saliniere, Laurent, Llambias,
H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney,
Marie, Marvin, Mathews, McCarty,
McFarland, Moore, Morphy, Morris,
Murray, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Otto,
Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley,
Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Stamps,
Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman,
Thompson, Tounoir, Ullman, Verrett,
Washington, of Assumption, Washing-
ton, of Concordia, Waters, Whyland,
E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Yorke,
Young—86.

Nays: Abell, Bently, Bryan, P. Harper,
Moncure, Smith, Worrall—7.
The bill was finally passed, its title
adopted, and it was ordered to be sent
to Senate for concurrence.

House bill No. 39, reported by the
committee, was considered as engrossed
and calendared for its third reading.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved a
reconsideration of the vote taken on the
final passage of House bill No. 99, for the
purpose of correcting its title.

Carried.

Mr. Faulkner moved that the title be
amended so as to add at the end of the
title the words "and granting State aid
for the same."

Carried.
The title as amended was adopted,
and the bill was ordered to be sent to
the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Hempstead, of Iberville, moved
that the special order of the day be post-
poned for one hour.

Carried.
Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, moved that
the House resolve itself into committee
of the whole to consider House bill No.
70, and all bills referred to it.

Carried.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.
[Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, in the
chair.]

After considering House bill No. 70,
an act for the relief of Jacob Strauss, the
committee rose and the Speaker resumed
the chair.

The committee, through its chairman,
reported that the committee had consid-
ered the bill, and recommended that its
further consideration be indefinitely
postponed.

The report of the committee, was
agreed to.

The Committee on Public Health and
Quarantine, through its chairman, sub-
mitted the following report, which was
received and accepted, and House bill
No. 26, reported by the committee, was
made the special order of the day for
Friday next, at one o'clock P. M., and
referred to the committee of the whole:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives, in General
Assembly convened;

Your Committee on Public Health and
Quarantine, who were directed by
special vote to ascertain what "bone
boiling" and other manufactories prej-
udicial to health, may exist in the city of
New Orleans, and also to inquire
into the sanitary condition of the various
street railroads and to report whether
any legislation is necessary to secure the
comfort and protect the lives of passen-
gers, would beg leave to divide their
labors and to report, first, on some of
the establishments that are prejudicial to
health.

The members of the committee have
ascertained and visited the location of
twenty-one of such establishments, alike
prejudicial to health and a disgrace to
any civilized community, especially to
one where, epidemics and dangerous
diseases are as common as they are in
New Orleans. Two of these establishments
are located on Washington avenue, one
of the few popular drives of the city,
where thousands of people, at suitable
seasons of the year, drive for the purpose
of seeking pure air and healthful recrea-
tion. Some of your committee have had
for months past, personal knowledge of
the unpleasant consequences of a drive in
this neighborhood, and the citizens
living near complain that the stench
arising from these establishments is
sometimes intolerable for a distance of
ten or twelve blocks from the spot where

they are located; and the anxiety to have
them removed beyond the city limits is
universal among all our citizens except
those who are personally interested in
their continuance.

In our visits we have, however, found
one that is an exception to the rule, viz:
that of Louis Stern & Bros., located on
the corner of Frenchmen street and
Marigny canal. This establishment is a
considerable distance from any thickly
settled portions of the city, and conducted
on purely scientific principles; and
any dead animal or putrid meat is,
within a few minutes after it reaches the
establishment, perfectly deodorized and
converted into useful articles of com-
merce.

During the visit of your committee
five dead animals were brought into the
establishment and submitted to the
peculiar chemical process adopted by
this company, and in a few minutes not
a vestige of any thing that could conta-
minate the air remained.

Anxious to secure the benefits of this
establishment to our citizens, who have
been too long poisoned by those referred
to in the first part of this report, we
questioned Messrs. Stern Brothers as to
whether some arrangement could not be
entered into with them by which all
dead animals could be taken to their
establishment by the authorities, and
found them willing to offer to receive
and dispose of such on terms which we
believe will be most welcome and sat-
isfactory to the Legislature. These terms
your committee have embodied in the
accompanying bill.

After a thorough examination of this
establishment your committee sum-
moned to appear before them: Dr. Jacob
Schoen, a chemist of large experience
in chemical works of this character, and
his testimony fully confirmed our opin-
ion respecting the harmlessness of es-
tablishments of this character, even when
located in populous neighborhoods, the
only odors perceptible outside of the
works being those of ammonia and sul-
phur both of which would be more likely
to benefit a low, swampy neighborhood,
like that in which the works are located,
than to injure it, as they would tend to
the destruction of miasma so prevalent
in such districts.

Your committee went further, and ex-
amined the workmen and workwomen
employed, of whom there are about
seventy, and their uniform reply was
that they never had enjoyed better
health than for the two or three years
they have been so employed.

That this establishment, manufacturing
super-phosphates, bone dust, bone black
and ammonia, the most valuable class
of fertilizers, out of articles which if left
in the streets and lots or yards of the city
would tend to produce disease, pestilence
and death, is one of the best evidences
in this State of the advantages of science
and the benefit of liberal enterprise.

In some of the ordinary bone boiling
establishments of the city, we find that
the proprietors are in the habit of ex-
posing offal meat and the carcasses of
dead animals in the open air for days to-
gether, to be eaten by hogs, until it be-
comes so putrid that even the hogs will
not touch it, when it is exposed in open
kettles and the flesh boiled from the
bones, amid the most foul and death-
dealing stench. Such places are shun-
ned by all but the poor, whom poverty
alone compels to live in the cheap ten-
ements existing in such districts, where
they become the companions of vultures
and victims of disease and premature
death.

With a view to the abatement of these
nuisances, and the encouragement of
wholesome and profitable manufactures,
your committee beg leave to present
with their report the accompanying bill,
with the earnest request that it receive
the prompt action of the Legislature.

THOMAS D. WORRALL.

Chairman.
By permission, Mr. Dewees, of De-
Soto, introduced House bill No. 209, an
act to amend an act entitled "an act to
incorporate the town of Mansfield, in the
parish of De Soto," approved April 15,
1847, which was placed upon its first
reading.

The constitutional rule being suspend-
ed, the bill was put upon its second read-
ing and referred to the Committee on
Corporations.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, called up Sen-
ate bill No. 147, an act to amend and re-
enact section two of an act entitled "an
act to provide for the payment or fund-
ing of the floating debt of the State by
the issue and sale of the State bonds,"
approved March 16, 1870, and to repeal
section three of said act, which was
placed upon its first reading and refer-
red to the Committee on Ways and
Means.

The special committee appointed to
examine into the affairs of the Crescent
City Live Stock Company submitted the
following report, which was received, ac-
cepted and adopted.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives:
GENTLEMEN—The undersigned com-

mittee, appointed under a resolution of
your honorable body, adopted on the
twelfth of January, "to investigate the
affairs of the Crescent City Live Stock
Landing and Slaughterhouse Company,
and to ascertain if they have complied
with the provisions of their charter, etc." beg
leave to report that they have given
much time and careful investigation into
the affairs and management of said com-
pany, and have taken the testimony of
many persons familiar with the working
and management of the same.

Your committee, after careful examina-
tion of the act entitled an act to protect
the health of the city of New Orleans, to
locate the stock landings and slaughter-
houses, and to incorporate the Crescent
City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-
house Company, approved March 8, 1869,
together with the testimony adduced be-
fore the committee, are constrained to
report that said company has failed to
comply with the third section of said act.

That said company have never pro-
vided slaughterhouses of "sufficient
capacity to accommodate all butchers, or
sufficient sheds and stables to accom-
modate all the stock received at this
port."

That for the want of room to hang the
butchered cattle in the slaughterhouses a
sufficient time to allow the evaporation
of the animal heat, the butchers are
compelled to cart away their meat in a
warm condition, the effect of which is a
more rapid decay of the butchered meat,
which operates detrimentally to the
pecuniary interest of the butchers and
to the health of the people of New Or-
leans.

Your committee are of opinion that
the Crescent City Live Stock Landing
and Slaughterhouse Company have in-
curred the penalty of the forfeiture of
their charter as provided in the third
(3) section of the act of incorporation
and should no longer be permitted to
carry on the business of slaughtering,
etc., to the exclusion of fair and just
competition, by other parties, and your
committee therefore beg to submit for
the consideration of your honorable
body the accompanying bill entitled an
act to regulate the location of slaughter-
houses and the inspection of meat in the
city of New Orleans, and the parishes of
Jefferson, Orleans and St. Bernard, and
the duty of the Attorney General, the
city of New Orleans, and the Board of
Metropolitan Police in cases concerning
persons engaged in the business of pre-
paring meat for market.

F. OTTO, Chairman.
CHARLES J. BAKER.
JAMES S. MATTHEWS.

[Mr. Moncure in the chair.]

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, moved to lay
House bill No. 209, an act to regulate
the location of slaughterhouses and the
inspection of meat in the city of New
Orleans, and the parishes of Jefferson,
Orleans and St. Bernard, and the duty
of the Attorney General, the city of
New Orleans and the Board of Metro-
politan Police in cases concerning per-
sons engaged in the business of pre-
paring meat for market, upon the table,
subject to call.

Carried.
Mr. Durch, of East Baton Rouge,
moved that Senate bills be taken up and
considered.

Senate bill No. 46, a bill to be entitled
an act for the relief of the University of
Louisiana, to repair the west wing of the
University and to preserve the public
property therein, was placed upon its
first reading.

Under a suspension of the constitu-
tional rule the bill was placed upon its
second reading.

Under a further suspension of the consti-
tutional rule the bill was put upon its
third reading and final passage, its title
adopted, and notice of concurrence was
ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 128, an act to repeal
section seventeen hundred and forty-
eight of the Revised Statutes, approved
March 14, 1870, was placed upon its first
reading, and referred to the Committee
on Judiciary.

The Secretary of the Senate was an-
nounced with the following message:
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives:

I am directed to inform the House
that the Senate has concurred in the
following bills, viz:

House bill No. 204, an act entitled an
act to amend and re-enact sections 1848
and 1849 of the Revised Statutes of
1870.

House bill No. 205, to be entitled an
act relative to the Louisiana Levee Com-
pany, a corporation organized under the
general laws of the State, constituting it
a body politic and corporate, with cer-
tain powers, privileges and franchise in
contracting with said corporation for the
construction, maintenance and repair
of certain levees, and providing for the
compensation therefor.

CHARLES H. MERRITS,

Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Kenner, of Orleans, moved an ad-

journalment until seven o'clock P. M.
Mr. Cochran, of Lafayette, moved to
amend to adjourn until noon to-morrow.
Mr. Carr, of Orleans, offered as a sub-
stitute that the House adjourn until half-
past seven o'clock P. M.

Carried.
And the House was accordingly ad-
journing.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

Thirty-Eighth Day—Evening Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, February 15, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjourn-
ment.

Speaker Carter in the chair.

The roll was called and the following
members answered to their names:

Messrs. Carter, Abell, Baker, Barker,
Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Bick-
ham, Blunt, Brewster, Broussard, Brown,
Buchanan, Buckingham, Butler, Carr,
Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg,
Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Ellis,
Faulkner, Floyd, Gaddis, Gardner,
Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper,
Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Johnson,
Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, La
Saliniere, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott,
Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Mat-
thews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows,
Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Mur-
ray, Nelson, Oplatek, Otto, Overton,
Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold,
Sartain, Schumacher, Stanton, Stevens,
Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir,
Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wands,
Washington, of Assumption, Washing-
ton, of Concordia, Waters, Whyland,
E. Williams, H. Williams, Worrall, Yorke,
Young—88.

[Mr. Faulkner, of Carroll, in the
chair.]

On motion of Mr. Yorke, of Carroll,
rule No. 77, was suspended for the night.

Mr. Carter, of Cameron, asked the
consent of the House to take up House
bill No. 209, an act to regulate the
location of slaughterhouses and the in-
spection of meat in the city of New Or-
leans, and the parishes of Jefferson, Or-
leans and St. Bernard, and the duty of
the Attorney General, the city of New
Orleans and the Board of Metropolitan
Police in cases concerning persons en-
gaged in the business of preparing meat
for market.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, raised the point
of order that the bill had been laid on
the table, subject to call, and could not
be taken therefrom unless by a direct
motion taking it from the table.

The chair decided the point of order
well taken.

Mr. Waters, of Orleans, moved that it
be taken from the table.

Carried.

Under a suspension of the constitu-
tional rule, House bill No. 209 was placed
on its second reading.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved that it be
considered section by section.

Carried.

The first section was adopted.

The second section was adopted.

The third section was adopted.

Upon motion of Mr. Dewees, of De
Soto, the further reading of the bill was
dispensed with.

The bill was considered engrossed by
a suspension of the rule, on motion of
Mr. Yorke, of Carroll.

Under a suspension of the constitu-
tional rule, the bill was placed on its
third reading and final passage, when
the yeas and nays were demanded by
Messrs. H. Lott, of Rapides, and Lau-
rent, of Avoyelles, with the following re-
sult:

Yeas: Adolphe, Antoine, Baker,
Barker, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bentley,
Bickham, Blunt, Brewster, Broussard,
Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Buckingham,
Butler, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Da-
rinsburg, Davis, Demas, Dario, Ellis,
Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelien, Gaddis,
Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Har-
per, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams,
Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kin-
sella, La Saliniere, Laurent, Llambias,
J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie,
Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland,
Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morphy,
Morris, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Otto,
Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley,
Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Smith,
Souer, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tat-
man, Thompson, Tounoir, Tureaud, Ul-
lman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of
Assumption, Washington, of Concordia,
Waters, Whyland, E. Williams, H. Wil-
liams, Wilson, Yorke, Young—90.

Nays: Abell, Burch, Carr, Dewees,
H. Lott, Lynch—5.

Its title was then adopted, and it was
ordered to be sent to the Senate for con-
currence.

Mr. Ringgold, of Orleans, called up
House bill No. 32, an act to purchase
five hundred copies of a treatise on at-
tachments, with notes on the other con-
servatory writs under the laws of the
State of Louisiana, by Kimball A. Cross.

Mr. Tureaud, of St James, moved
that its consideration be postponed until
Wednesday next, at one o'clock.

Carried.
Upon motion of Mr. Faulkner, of
Caldwell, House bill No. 203, substitute
for joint resolution No. 160, an act creat-
ing a joint committee of both Houses of
the General Assembly of the State of
Louisiana to locate the site for a State
House in the city of New Orleans, to
purchase the necessary grounds therefor,
and making appropriations to pay for
such ground, and to build a State House
and other buildings necessary for State
purposes, and improving the same, was
taken up for consideration.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved to
lay the substitute recommended by the
committee on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, then in-
troduced House bill No. 210, an act cre-
ating a commission to locate the site for
a State House in the city of New Or-
leans, to purchase the necessary grounds
therefor, and making an appropriation
to pay for such grounds and to build a
State House and other buildings neces-
sary for State purposes, and improving
the same.

Under a suspension of the constitu-
tional rule, it was placed on its second
reading and referred to the committee
of the whole.

Upon motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of
Jefferson, the House resolved itself into
a committee of the whole for the pur-
pose of considering House bill No. 210,
and other bills.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

[Mr. Quinn, of Orleans, in the chair.]

After considering House bill No. 210, the
committee rose, and the Speaker resumed the chair.

The committee through its chairman,
reported that it had considered the bill and re-
commended its passage.

The report was then adopted, on motion of
Mr. Matthews, of Tensas.

The bill was considered engrossed and placed
on its third reading under a suspension of the
constitutional rule.

Upon the final passage of the bill the yeas
and nays were demanded by Messrs. H. Lott, of Ra-
pides, and Otto, of Orleans, with the following
result:

Yeas: Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Baker,
Barker, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bentley,
Bickham, Blunt, Brewster, Broussard, Brown,
Buchanan, Burch, Butler, Cochran, Cra-
wford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davis, Demas, De-
wees, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelien,
Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Har-
per, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Johnson,
Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, La Saliniere,
Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch,
Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty,
McFarland, Meadows, Moore, Morphy, Morris,
Murray, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton,
Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain,
Schumacher, Smith, Souer, Stanton, Stevens,
Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Tureaud,
Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of As-
sumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters,
Whyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson,
Worrall, Yorke, Young—94.

Nays: Bryan, Moncure—2.

There being no objection to the title it was
adopted, and the bill ordered to be sent to the
Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to reconsider
the vote just taken, and to lay that motion on
the table.

Carried.

House bill No. 211, an act entitled an act for
the relief of the assigns of Hunger & Jones and
Hatch, James & Co., and to provide for the
issue of bonds in payment of indebtedness to
them, was, by unanimous consent, placed upon
its first reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule
it was placed on its second reading, and referred
to the Committee on Public Lands and Le-
vees.

House bill No. 212, an act for the better
protection of labor, was placed on its first reading,
by unanimous consent.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule,
the bill was placed on its second reading, and
referred to the judiciary committee.

House bill No. 213, an act to regulate the
mode of trying cases arising under the provi-
sions of article thirteen of the constitution of
Louisiana, and under any acts of the Legislature;
to enforce the same, and to regulate the licenses
therein mentioned was, by unanimous consent,
placed upon its first reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule
it was placed on its second reading.

The bill was considered as engrossed, and
under a suspension of the constitutional rule placed
on its third reading.

Upon the final passage of the bill the yeas
and nays were called by Messrs. Kenner, of Jeff-
erson, and Laurent, of Avoyelles, with the following
result:

Yeas: Carter, Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Bar-
rett, Belot, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster,
Brown, Buchanan, Burch, Carr, Crawford, Da-
rinsburg, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Floyd, Gad-
dis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Har-
per, Hempstead, Huston, Johnson, Kearson,
Kenner, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, H. Lott,
J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Mar-
vin, Matthews, McCarty, Moore, Morphy, Mor-
ris, Murray, Ong, Overton, Quinn, Raby, Riley,
Ringgold, Sartain, Smith, Souer, Stanton, Tou-
noir, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Wash-
ington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concor-
dia, Waters, Whyland, E. Williams, H. Wil-
liams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—70.

Nays: Baker, Barker, Barrow, Bickham,
Broussard, Bryan, Buckingham, Butler, Coch-
ran, Darby, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Fontelien,
Hyams, Killen, Meadows, Moncure, Nelson,
Oplatek, Otto, Pond, Schumacher, Stevens

Fish, Futch, Gallup, Herwig, Ker, Lewis, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Wilcox—15.

being a tie vote, and Mr. Lynch voted while in the chair, the was declared lost.

Blackman then moved to "recess" bill.

O'Hara moved to amend by y out the words "three thousand" erting "twelve hundred," and the ed by law.

Hunsaker moved to lay the motion and on the table.

Blackman moved to lay the bill table.

utative session was called for and ended.

President, resuming the chair, or- he lobbies to be cleared.

utative session being raised, the days were called on the motion Blackman to lay the bill on the which the Senate refused by the ag vote:

Antoine, Blackman, Bowman, am, Kelo, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce, Thomas, Twitchell, y—12.

: Anderson, Barber, Butler, all, Coupland, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Herwig, Hunsaker, Moland, Ray, Smith, Sypher, Todd, Wil-

tion recurred on the motion of Mr.

Ray moved to strike out "three d" and insert "twenty-five hun-

O'Hara moved to postpone the to-morrow at one o'clock.

ted.

Campbell called up House bill No. be entitled an act relative to the na Levee Company, a corporation ed under the general laws of the constituting it a body politic and te, with certain powers, privileges ndichises in contracting with said tion for the construction, mainten- and repair of certain levees, and ng for the compensation therefor.

ays and nays were called on the to take up the bill, which was y by the following vote:

Anderson, Antoine, Barber, an, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, ad, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hun- ingraham, Jenks, Kelo, Noland, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—25.

Daigle, Fish, Futch, Lynch, Mc- Pierce—8.

Campbell moved to suspend the nt the bill on its second reading.

McMillen and Lynch called for ing of the bill.

reading of the bill was commenced, nained for a time, when Mr. Camp- ed the reading of the bill be dis- with.

some debate had been offered, ckman raised the point of order, questions, concerning the reading per shall be decided without

hair decided the point well taken, all of the yeas and nays the of the bill was dispensed with by wing vote:

Antoine, Barber, Bowman, But- phell, Coupland, Gallup, Harris, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Wilcox—24.

Anderson, Blackman, Daigle, nch, Kelo, Lynch, McMillen, Pinchback—10.

McMillen moved to take a recess o'clock.

Hara raised the point of order motion to adjourn was the pro- to be put.

hair overruled the point of order.

Hara appealed from the decision hair.

hair was sustained by the follow- the yeas and nays being called.

Anderson, Antoine, Bowman, l, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Harris, ingraham, Kelo, Lynch, Mc- oland, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan- rds, Thomas, Thompson—21.

Barber, Butler, Campbell, Gallup, Hara, Smith, Sypher, Twitchell ilcox—11.

tion then recurred on the mo- fr. McMillen to take a recess.

enate refused to take a recess by owing vote, the yeas and nays ed:

Anderson, Bowman, Daigle, Fish, Hunsaker, Kelo, Lynch, McMil- ce, Pinchback, Thomas, Thomp-

Antoine, Barber, Butler, Camp- pland, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, n, Jenks, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, ith, Smith, Sypher, Twitchell ilcox—20.

ynch raised the point of order

bill must be read on three, ays, and that it was a constitu- e that required it.

hair sustained the point.

ecretary resumed the reading of

the bill and continued it through.

Mr. Campbell moved to suspend the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Mr. McMillen moved to take a recess till seven o'clock.

The Senate refused the recess by the following vote, yeas and nays being called.

Yeas: Daigle, Futch, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce, Thomas—6.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—25.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Campbell to suspend the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The Senate adopted the motion by the following vote, yeas and nays being called:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Nays: Daigle, Futch, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce—5.

The Chair decided that the bill had passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was suspended, by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading.

Mr. Campbell moved to take up the bill section by section.

Mr. McMillen moved to commit the bill to the Committee on Levees.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay the motion on the table.

On call of the yeas and nays, the motion was carried by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Nays: Daigle, Futch, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce—5.

Mr. McMillen moved to make the bill the special order of the day for next Saturday.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay the motion on the table, which was adopted by the following vote, yeas and nays being called:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Nays: Daigle, Futch, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce—5.

Mr. Ray moved to adopt the bill on its second reading, and upon that motion he called the previous question.

Mr. McMillen demanded that the bill be read.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the motion to read the bill on the table.

Mr. McMillen denied that he had moved to have the bill read, but asserted that he desired the reading of the bill as his right.

Mr. McMillen then moved that the bill be read section by section and continued.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay the motion on the table.

On a call of the yeas and nays, the Senate refused by the following vote:

Yeas: Barber, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—25.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Mr. Hunsaker moved to read the bill as a whole, as a substitute to the motion of Mr. McMillen to read section by section.

Mr. Futch moved to take a recess till seven o'clock.

Refused.

Mr. McMillen moved to lay the motion to read the bill on the table, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: Barber, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—25.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

The Secretary commenced to read the bill, when Mr. Ray moved to suspend the reading, and called for the previous question on the motion.

On a call of the yeas and nays the main question was ordered by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—25.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Mr. McMillen raised the point of order that the constitution provided that all bills should undergo readings at three several days, and free of discussion, and that the reading of the bills were independent of the rule requiring three days' consideration, could be suspended by a four-fifths vote of the Senate, but the three readings must be had.

The President decided that a four-fifths affirmative vote suspended the constitutional rule relative to the reading of bills.

The question then recurred upon the motion to dispose with the further reading of the bill.

On a call of the yeas and nays the reading was dispensed with by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—29.

Nays: Daigle, Futch, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce—5.

Mr. Ray moved to adopt the bill on

second reading, and called for the previous question on the motion.

Mr. McMillen moved to adjourn.

On a call of the yeas and nays, the Senate refused by the following vote:

Yeas: Blackman, Daigle, Futch, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce, Thomas—7.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—27.

Mr. McMillen called the yeas and nays on the ordering of the main question.

The main question was ordered by the following vote, yeas and nays being called:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—25.

Nays: Blackman, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Hunsaker, McMillen, Pierce, Pinchback—9.

The question then recurred on the motion to adopt the bill on its second reading.

On call of the yeas and nays the bill was adopted on its second reading by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Nays: Blackman, Daigle, Futch, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce—6.

Mr. Ray moved to suspend the rules to put the bill on its third and final reading, and moved the previous question.

The yeas and nays being called, the main question was ordered by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—27.

Nays: Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce—6.

Question then recurred on the motion to suspend the rules for a third reading.

On call of the yeas and nays, the rules were suspended by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Nays: Daigle, Futch, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce—5.

Mr. McMillen, during the roll call, asked to be allowed to spread upon the minutes his reasons for voting as he should on the bill.

The point of order was raised by Mr. Ray that no one had the right under the rules during roll call.

The Chair sustained the point.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill be now finally passed, and called the previous question.

On motion, the yeas and nays were called on ordering the previous question.

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Nays: Blackman, Daigle, Futch, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce—6.

Mr. Ray moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

On which motion to lay on the table the yeas and nays were called with the following result:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Nays: Blackman, Daigle, Futch, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce—6.

Mr. Blackman moved to adjourn till tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

Adopted.

The President announced that the Senate stood adjourned until the fifteenth instant.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Wednesday, February 15, 1871.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, and Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—38.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The minutes of the previous day's session were corrected and their reading dispensed with.

The Secretary informed the House that the Senate had concurred in the following bills:

House bill No. 204, an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact sections 1848 and 1849 of the Revised Statutes of 1870.

House bill No. 205, to be entitled an act relative to the Louisiana Levee Company, a corporation organized under the general laws of the State, constituting it a body politic and corporate, with certain powers, privileges and franchises in contracting with said corporation for the construction, maintenance and repair of certain levees, and providing for the compensation therefor.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Hon. O. J. Dunn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Office of Chief Clerk, New Orleans, February 14, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate.

Gentlemen—I am directed by the House to ask the concurrence of the Senate in the following bills:

House bill No. 72, an act for the relief of Clark E. Renick, tax collector in and for the parish of Vermilion.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Chief Clerk.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Thompson presented a memorial from Mr. Macke, pertaining to the report of the committee on Elections in the case of himself vs. Mr. Hunsaker.

On motion of Senator Thompson the memorial was read in part.

Mr. O'Hara moved to suspend the reading of the memorial.

Mr. Ragan moved to reject the memorial.

Mr. O'Hara moved that the memorial lie over to come up with the report of the Committee on Elections.

Adopted.

Mr. Sypher presented a petition of Z. Todd, praying to be relieved from taxes claimed to be erroneous, which was duly referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 8, to be entitled an act authorizing the assessment and collection of a special tax of twenty-five thousand dollars to build a courthouse and a parish jail in the parish of Terrebonne.

Lies over.

Also, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 155, to be entitled an act for the relief of the Home Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Lies over.

Mr. Gallup, from the Committee on Pensions and Gratitudes, reported that the committee had the reports of the Pension Commissioners before them, and asked that the reports be printed.

So ordered.

Mr. Thompson presented a report from the board of distribution of the small-pox fund, appropriated by the Legislature February 17, 1870.

Mr. Thompson moved the report be referred to a special committee of three to be appointed by the Chair.

Adopted.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Finance, reported, favorably, with amendment, upon Senate bill No. 123.

Lies over.

Mr. Blackman, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, reported back without any action thereon the following bills:

Senate bill No. 98, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company.

Senate bill No. 209, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate a Louisiana Joint Stock Bank, etc.

Senate bill No. 138, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Trust, Loan and Pawn Association.

Lies over.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Futch: A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Grief and Byers.

By Mr. Wilcox: A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Lone Star Benevolent Association of the parish of West Feliciana.

By Mr. Twitchell: A bill to be entitled an act to emancipate Paul Siss.

REPORTS OF BILLS.

The following bills were introduced by minority consent, as authorized by the House:

By Mr. Smith: A bill to be entitled an act to amend article three thousand, five hundred and sixty of the Statutes of Louisiana.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Smith: A bill to be entitled an act to lay out and open a public road from the State of the Mississippi river, near the New Orleans, and Chattanooga railroad, at or near the courthouse of the parish of St. Charles.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the committee on the city delegation.

By Mr. Hunsaker: A bill to be entitled an act directing the State Treasurer to pay Charles Kellias a warrant issued by James Graham, Auditor, on the treasury of the State, in favor of S. A. Isaac.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Lewis: A bill to be entitled an act granting certain privileges to the Louisiana Canal and Land Improvement Company.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Drainage, Canals and Inland Navigation.

Senate bill No. 137 was taken up and read for next Thursday, at 1 p. m.

The following bills were introduced, according to previous notice:

By Mr. Sypher: A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Atchafalaya Bay Company, for the purpose of making a deep channel through said bay, to aid commerce between Louisiana and Texas.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Drainage, Canals and Inland Navigation.

By Mr. Antoine: A bill to be entitled an act to confirm a compromise made between the city of Shreveport and the assignees and representatives of the Shreveport Town Company, relative to barge property.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading.

The bill was read and considered en masse for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

By Mr. Swords: A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Napoleonville, in the parish of Assumption.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading.

The bill was read and considered en masse for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

By Mr. Ray: A Senate joint resolution to purchase the files of the Louisiana Courier.

Lies over.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES TAKING OVER.

Mr. O'Hara called up the report of the Committee on Elections.

The report was read.

Mr. O'Hara moved to adopt the report.

Mr. Thompson moved the petition of Mr. Marks, the contestant, be read also.

Adopted.

The petition was read.

Mr. Smith moved to recommend the report to the Committee on Elections.

Adopted.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay the motion to recommend on the table.

Adopted.

The question then recurred on the motion to adopt.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Ray called up an original bill, reported by the Committee on Judiciary, to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor of the State of Louisiana to grant leave of absence to State and parish officers.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and considered en masse for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Barber called up Senate bill No. 33, to be entitled an act to authorize the city of New Orleans to levy water rates upon all property on the lines of water pipes, etc.

The bill was made the special order for Thursday next at one o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. Lewis moved to postpone the order of day to enable him to call up a bill.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion to postpone, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—24.

Nays: Campbell, Gallup, Harris, Smith, Sypher, Twitchell—6.

Mr. O'Hara raised the point of order that the bill alluded to was not before the Senate; that it was then "in the hands of the committee, and no action could be had whatever on the bill.

The point of order was sustained by the Chair.

ORDER OF THE DAY RESUMED.

Senate bill No. 97, to be entitled an act to establish an institute for the instruction of the blind, etc., was called up as the special order of the day.

On motion of Mr. Ragan, the bill was fixed for to-morrow at one o'clock.

[Mr. Blackman was called to the Chair.]

Senate bill No. 23 was taken up, being reported favorably from the committee.

Mr. Barber moved to consider the bill section by section.

Adopted.

The first section was read and adopted.

Mr. Todd moved to postpone the bill till to-morrow.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—11.

Nays: Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—17.

A motion was then made to adjourn, which the Senate refused by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—17.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—25.

Section three was then read and adopted.

Section three was read.

Mr. Pierce moved to adopt the third section.

Mr. Todd moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

The Senate refused to postpone the bill by the following:

Yeas: Antoine, Blackman, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—25.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney—32.

Mr. Barber moved to insert in line thirteen the words "such rates as may be agreed upon by the police jury, of each parish."

Mr. McMillen moved as a substitute the words "one hundred dollars" be inserted.

Mr. O'Hara moved to try the substitute of Mr. McMillen on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Barber withdrew the motion to amend.

Mr. Ray moved to strike out the words "fifty cents" and insert the words "twenty-five cents," and to strike out all after the word "vacation," in line fourteen.

Mr. O'Hara moved, as a substitute, to strike out the words "fifty cents," and insert the words "ten cents," to read:

Mr. Pierce moved to lay the substitute on the table.

On call of the yeas and nays, the Senate adopted the motion to lay on the table by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Fish, Gallup, Herwig, Hunsaker, Kelso, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Nays: Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Harris, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, O'Hara, Pinchback, Todd—11.

The motion of Mr. Ray was then adopted, to strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty-five," etc.

Section four was read, and on motion of Mr. Pierce was adopted, as amended.

Section five was read, and on motion of Mr. Barber moved to strike out all after the word schools, in line twelve.

The amendment was adopted.

[The President resumed the Chair.]

Mr. Pinchback called for executive session, which being duly seconded, the President ordered the lobbies cleared.

Executive session being called, Mr. Blackman moved to adjourn till 12 m. tomorrow.

On call of the yeas and nays, the Senate refused to adjourn by the following vote:

Yeas: Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—27.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

The consideration of Senate bill No. 39 was then resumed.

The subject was then tabled subject to call by the following vote, on a call of the yeas and nays:

Yeas: Antoine, Bowman, Campbell, Daigle, Harris, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—34.

Nays: Anderson, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—14.

In section "three" lines eleven and twelve, the words "April" and "October," in lines fifteen and sixteen, the words "first," "April" and "September," in lines seventeen and eighteen, the words "March" and "September."

A motion was then made to postpone further consideration of the bill until to-morrow, which the Senate refused on a division—yeas 4, nays 18.

The bill was then referred to the delegations representing the districts affected, to report to-morrow at one o'clock.

A call for executive session being duly seconded, the President ordered the Senate and lobbies cleared.

The Senate having risen from executive session, Mr. Blackman asked for a suspension of the rules to take up Senate bill No. 129 (amending the election law), which the Senate refused by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—17.

Nays: Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—25.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, Senate bill No. 187, to amend "an act to remove obstructions in the Bayou Courtableau, and to improve the navigation of the same," approved March 28, 1867, was taken up from second reading, and read.

A motion to postpone the consideration one day, and to have the bill and a petition presented by Mr. Anderson printed in the journal, was then ordered to lie on the table.

775 LIBRARY BOOKS.

MADE EASY.

LADY AGENTS.

Indispensable to Every House.

Every Family will Purchase One.

DRUGGISTS, GLEANERS, DRESSMAKERS, and all who keep FANCY STORES, will find excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, and perfect satisfaction and nothing.

SMALL FORTUNES.

COUNTY RIGHTS FREE.

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL CONVINCE.

LACROIX BROTHERS.

Have On Hand, Best Of Wines And Liquors.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

271 Customhouse Street.

BY DR. R. I. CROMWELL.

THE LOUISIANIAN.

Wm. G. BROWN.

THURSDAY.

BY F. R.

To sleep and to dream.

From out the heart.

Is more than a dream.

To my heart.

To spread its wings.

An evanescent.

To build an altar.

From mid-heaven.

To glitter through.

And melt at last.

These give me life.

The soul's desire.

Give me, if not.

At least this.

Oh, give me, give me.

The pure and the true.

The silver mist.

Which makes the heart.

To well to life.

Even though.

They leave me.

Which soon.

I would not move.

Before the dawn.

For the man.

For all the world.

The only home.

Are those I love.

To double beat.

I love to sleep.

The silent.

Until the sun.

Shed its light.

"ONE STEP."

THE DOOR OPEN.

A plump figure.

Brown hair blooming.

Whose color was.

walk, brown eyes.

with her ruddy.

"Half-frozen,

the fire," said Aunt.

any mail?" asked.

"Yes, plenty.

and a letter for.

baby—and another.

ly White's was.

think, Aunt Sarah.

way from California.

"From John.

excitedly, as she.

"Run and call.

up stairs, clearing.

set."

Mrs. Morgan.

terest in her new.

her sister and the.

lighted animation.

"Only see, n.

ping about, "w.

sent his aunt.

dollars!"

"No body I.

said Aunt Sarah.

letter yet. IV.

ly as not."

"No, it's for.

is." "He must.

Morgan, in a.

"Milly, my child.

strung on wire.

you, and let up.

say."

Thus adjust.

herself on the.

to the residing.

interrupting it.

than half-a-do.

"What a girl.

said Mrs. Morgan.

"Most excel.

with emphasis.

the well formed.

"There, you.

for you. I to.

"The check.

me because I.

to be writing it.

my keeping it.

for the rest of.

The girls gl.

Mrs. Morgan.

claimed Crom.

was a w.

upon!"

"Now I tell.

cision, "that I.

shall spend it.

Shan't we mo.

"Certainly.

be for you, S.

Boonville than.

James and So.

of it that yo.

you. Please a.

I don't go.

than to go."

"And you.

said Milly.

you ready."

"Thank yo.

pondered the.

that the prop.

but, on the